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DEBATE
In the Legislature of North-Carolina,
On Mr. FISHER'S
ANTI-CAUCUS RESOLUTIONS.

From the Raleigh Register.

Mr. *T. W. Blackledge* rose and said, Mr. Speaker, I cannot refrain on this occasion, from again expressing my deep regret, that this house should be called on to act on this subject at all. Believing the resolutions as intended to have a direct bearing on the Presidential election, the subject becomes to me one of deep, earnest and solemn interest; believing also, that this is a subject which certainly does not come before us in our Legislative capacity, and that we are travelling beyond our constitutional limits, in dictating to our representatives in Congress, I regret that our feelings should be excited, and the harmony of the house interrupted by the *unnecessary* discussion of a subject, at once so critical and delicate. It is to me, a matter of not only regret, but of surprise also, that the gentlemen who have lauded, with such sanctimonious gravity, *the era of good feelings*—who profess themselves believers in a political millenium, and assert that it has now arrived, should so recklessly and carelessly hazard the existence of the one, and the continuance of the other. These gentlemen must know that they have deliberately thrown into this house a lighted firebrand; a brand which will kindle into a blaze, the now dormant, but unextinguished embers of political faction; and rouse into action, with increased malevolence and energy, all the angry passions which emanate from party discord. I repeat, sir, that they have deliberately been the means of rousing these disagreeable feelings—for though the preamble and resolutions are worded with much speciousness and caution, and say nothing concerning the candidates for the Presidency, it must be evident, that whatever they profess, they certainly were intended to subserve the interest of one or more of the candidates for that office, and to prejudice the standing of another—of the one whom I believe to be the most worthy, and who is certainly the most popular candidate, among our constituents. I beg, sir, to be understood as imputing to the friends of these resolutions no unworthy motives; far from it. If they have a favorite, they certainly have a right to use their own ways and means to forward his views, and neither I, nor those with whom I agree, have a right or a wish to be of their counsel. But I am anxious that the subject of debate should be understood, not only as regards its outward and visible form, but as to the real operation which it is intended to have. And I think I am borne out in my opinion, as to their real intent, by the crisis at which they are introduced, the well known sentiments of the gentleman who brought them before us, and of other gentlemen arrayed in their defence, and lastly, by the notoriously preponderating popularity of the favorite candidate of this state, in the house of representatives—in that body, whose simplicity we are invited to instruct, and of whose honor we are requested to constitute ourselves the guardians.

The gentleman from Rowan, sir, has complained that the course pursued by the gentleman from Halifax, in moving the indefinite postponement of the whole subject, is not liberal or parliamentary—because he is by that motion, precluded from offering an amendment to, or a substitute for the original preamble and resolutions. Surely, Mr. Speaker, the gentleman cannot pretend he has been taken by surprise. These resolutions were not drawn in the perplexity and hurry of business, or in the confusion of debate. They have been expected to make their appearance in this house, almost ever since we have met. The awful note of preparation had for a long time sounded ere their appearance—and they now bear evident marks of labor and foresight in their production. But the gentleman from Rowan has discovered, that there are some federal gentlemen in this house, who though they are willing to join in his opposition to Mr. Crawford, yet cannot swallow the whole of the doctrine contained in his preamble and resolutions—who are against caucusing, but equally against our usurping a right of surveilance over our members of congress, and whose well known consistency will not permit them to sacrifice a principle, to further a political purpose, by voting for the resolutions in their present shape. This is no more than I expect from their well known independence; but the gentleman from Rowan, I presume, was deceived in his expectations, and now wishes to rectify the error and render them more palatable to those gentlemen, in order that, by uniting that party with a fragment of *soi disant* republicans, he may array a force sufficient to countervail the strength of the republican party. I do not feel myself bound to indulge the gentleman in any more of his political experiments—he has thrown the die, and must abide the result of chance—he has steered his own course, and if in attempting to avoid Scylla, he has dashed himself on Charybdis, his shipwreck must atone for his miscalculating pilotage.

The remarks of the gentleman from Rowan have been so multifarious and discursive, that I am sure my memory will not enable me to animadvert on them all—nor on any of them with the same lucidness and order which they have been laid before us by him. I shall take the liberty of calling the attention of the house to some few of them, in the order in which they are marshalled in my recollection. Before, however, I proceed to this, I would ask leave to examine what I deem a previous question of some importance—whether we are not stepping beyond our constitutional limits, in instructing or advising our representatives in congress? As to the abstract *right* of passing the resolutions on the table, it is not necessary to waste time in reasoning on it—we have the *right* to pass resolutions advising and instructing the house of lords and commons of Great Britain or the peers of France, or the privy council of the Czar. But as these bodies are not particularly responsible to us for their good behaviour, I apprehend we should expose ourselves to their derision were we to venture on an interference in their concerns. The case is nearly or quite parallel as between ourselves and the members of congress. I conceive, sir, that there can be no right or expediency in tendering advice or instruction, where there is no rensponsibility between the party instructing and the party to which instructions are given. The right or expediency is co-extensive with this responsibility, and correspondent to, and in exact proportion with the degree thereof, on the behalf of the party instructed. Now, sir, the members of the house of representatives are elected by the people, and are responsible to the people, and to them only—and so far as we compose a small unit in the vast sum of the people, so far and no farther can we expect our advice or instruction to have weight with our members of congress. For, sir, I apprehend they owe to us no allegiance as members of the legislature; nor in any other capacity but as individuals of the community; as a legislature, we have no influence in their election—there is, therefore, no responsibility on their part, nor consequently any right of instruction on ours. As individuals and part of the people, he have a right to instruct our representatives: because the people have that right. But would it not be nugatory—nay worse than nugatory for us to interfere as a legislature? Would it not be exposing the legislature to contempt, to do an act to which no respect can be paid as an act of legislation? These observations apply, with nearly equal force, to our senators as to our representatives. Though we are the immediate organs in electing them, yet we are elected by the people, and are responsible to them for the correctness of our selection. Our political existence expires almost with the act of election, and in the nature of things can never be integrally resuscitated. They, the senators, are re-eligible by another legislature to be chosen six years afterwards, by the people, from their own body; and they are therefore responsible to them, though in a more remote degree, both on that account and the account of the infrequency of their election, than the representatives; and I apprehend there is no more propriety in our instructing our senators in their duty, than there would be should the electors of the President, advise him as to the course of policy which he should pursue in the administration of the general government. The mode of their election is nearly similar, and the responsibility of the President to the college of electors is more direct and immediate than is that of the senators to the legislature, because the term of re election is shorter: Yet I am equally certain that an interference like this on the behalf of the electors, would be deemed an act little short of insanity. With this view of the subject, I beg the house to be cautious in passing resolutions, which, to say the least of them, are mere nullities—to forbear giving advice, to which we cannot compel them to listen; or instructions which we cannot coerce them to adopt. I fear, sir, we should only expose ourselves to the contempt which always attends arrogant impudence of pretension, when accompanied by total imbecility or absolute impotence of execution. Further, sir, if we have a right to instruct our representatives on this subject, we have the same on any other, or all other subjects—it is impossible to draw a line of distinction. And if we believe that our present members of Congress, from want of understanding or honesty, have betrayed the interest of their country, or are about to betray it, and that it is our duty to set them aright; the same motives should induce us to watch over their every act—every vote; and kindly to point out the policy they should pursue. It is equally our duty to continue in session, as long as Congress, for fear that from the want of our aid and instruction, the country might be injured by their counsels. This is one of the absurd consequences, flowing from the doctrine—it, in fact, makes congress nothing more than a body met together from all parts of the U. States, to record the edicts of the state legislatures.

This important previous question of the right to instruct, has, it seems, not arrested the attention of the gentleman from Rowan. Passing it silently by, he arranges his objections against a caucus, under two heads. He says the system is, 1st, unconstitutional; 2d, inexpedient at this time. Let us examine the gentleman's objections in due order.

1st, as to its unconstitutionality—The gentleman recites to us a clause from the Constitution of the United States which prohibits members of congress, among others, from being electors of President and Vice President of the United States; and avers, that when they meet in a caucus and recommend any particular candidate to the people, they thereby virtually become electors, and violate the constitution. An elector, Mr. Speaker, is a creature of the constitution, and existing by it, and described and defined distinctly as to his powers therein. He is a person chosen either by the people or the legislature, to meet at a certain time and place, and give a vote for President and Vice President. This, sir, is, I believe, a full and distinct definition of an elector. Will the gentleman from Rowan point out to me, to which part of this definition a member of congress answers, when he expresses his opinions to his fellow citizens as to the merits of any one candidate for the Presidency? Even his ingenuity must be at fault to this question; his sophistry does not deceive himself. Before I proceed any farther in the examination of this part of the subject, I will take the liberty of explaining my ideas of the interpretation of the constitution as applicable to the subject. I believe, sir, that a citizen retains in every office which he may be called on to fill, each and every privilege to which other citizens are entitled, except where they are expressly taken away by some clause of the constitution. This plain and simple proposition, is so consonant to our most ordinary ideas of civil liberty, that I apprehend none will be hardy enough to deny or contradict it. Our general liberty and privileges, are, in some few particular instances, abridged by constitutional prohibition—as in those instances where the exercise of a particular privilege or liberty is deemed incompatible with the holding any particular office. Thus a member of congress may not exercise or hold any office of trust or profit under the general government, nor be an elector of President and Vice President of the United States. But these exceptions are never construed beyond the strict letter of enactment—we have confined them to their strict literal meaning. I understand, that this instrument has, among the republicans, always received a rigid, scrupulous, and narrow construction. They have never permitted the general government to assume any powers but what were plainly and clearly given—nothing by implication. The case was different formerly. At the eventful crisis of 1798—1799, the constitution was a mere nose of wax; it was construed to mean any thing or nothing, precisely as it agreed with or contravened the views of their then dormant party. But those times are gone by, and we are no longer in the habit of construing expediency and necessity to be synonymous terms. Now, sir, I call upon the gentleman from Rowan to point out the clause in the constitution which prohibits our members of congress from forming an opinion on any political subject; or of expressing that opinion when formed?—to point out the clause which makes a difference of criminality between expressing the same at home; or between expressing an opinion singly, and doing the same in company with others. The gentleman from Rowan will not deny, that our representatives may do the former acts, that is, form and express an opinion as to men and measures whilst at home and acting in their private capacity. Let him then point out the discrimination between the one and the other—let him shew the point where innocence terminates and guilt commences. Let him demonstrate, why that which an individual may do honestly and constitutionally, may not be done with equal honesty and equal regard to the constitution, by numbers. In fine, sir, let the gentleman from Rowan, and I seriously ask him to do it, give us some tangible definition of a caucus, that we may fairly understand what we are so urgently pressed to pronounce unconstitutional and inexpedient. Until he shall have answered these questions, or give these explanations, I can only give to the gentleman's arguments the weight due to earnest and frothy declamation.

But, sir, we are told by the gentleman, that it is wrong that our representatives should express an opinion on, or interfere in this matter, because if they did, there would be great danger of their being corrupted, or bribed by the candidates for the presidency—and that this is evinced by the fact, that they are excluded by the constitution from being electors; which it appears that the venerable framers of that instrument, entertained a deep jealousy of their political purity in this matter. It seems to me, sir, to be strange, that the framers of our constitution should be so exceedingly jealous of the purity of our members of congress as to inhibit them from expressing an opinion on the subject, or recommending a candidate to their constituents—and at the same time should lodge in them, in the dernier resort, the selection of the president. In the first event, viz: an election by the people of electors, the number of candidates will generally be so great, and the prospect of the election of either of them so remote and contingent, that their means of corruption are greatly inferior to what they are, in the latter event, an election by congress The promise of an office by any one of the candidates, previous to the decision of the electoral college, would be too uncertain to have any influence; when, from the number of the candidates, it was very probable, that that body would fail to make a constitutional selection. Surely, sir, if any thing is to be dreaded on this score, the peril is much more imminent, when the election becomes vested in the house of representatives. Then there can be only three candidates; there will generally be only two who are prominent. Then, the whole executive patronage will be concentrated in the hands of those two: and can and will be wielded with a much more powerful and dangerous effect against the purity of congress. Yet, sir, the framers of the constitution have even, in this event, placed in their hands the important and momentous privilege of a final election. This argument, sir, returns upon its author: the probable effect of a caucus nomination will be an election by the people, and a prevention of the question's reaching the house of representatives. If there is danger of bribery and corruption at all, there is less in a caucus than in the house of representatives—because the means of corruption are then not in possession, but contingent.

Again, if a caucus, even if corrupt, only recommends, and the people can ratify or reject their choice—there is nothing binding or obligatory in the recommendation which they make. But in the house of representatives, as the probability of corruption is stronger, so is their election final, conclusive and obligatory.

One other argument against a caucus nomination is, that by a recommendation through that channel, the people are robbed of their rights; that the right of election is in effect taken from the people, and they are declared to be unable and incompetent to make a choice. This seems to be a favorite argument with the friends of the resolutions. It has called into exercise their most skilful logic, and their most vehement declamation. I do not believe, sir, that the gentlemen expect to effectuate much on this floor, by their eloquence on this point. No, sir; it is an argument *ad captandum vulgus*; it is intended for the ear of the gentlemens' constituents at the contest for the presidency which must shortly ensue. The gentlemen are welcome to all the merit and all the aid which they can derive from it, both here and at home. Let us enquire whether it will stand the test of examination. I lay it down, sir, as an axiom, which even the jesuitical gentleman from Rowan will not deny, that if the people are robbed of any right, they no longer possess that right. If the right of voting for a president is taken from the people by the recommendation of a caucus, then the people no longer possess that right. Now, sir, suppose that a congressional caucus should nominate for the presidency, Mr. Crawford or Mr. Adams, will not the gentleman from Rowan still possess the right to vote for Mr. Calhoun? Will he not possess it in as full and plenary a manner, as if no nomination had ever been made? Will he not exercise that right, sir? I think the gentleman will not negative either of these questions. And, sir, if he possess the right, and will exercise it, how does he, or can he differ from any other individual, nay from the very humblest individual in the community, as to the possession of any right common to the freemen of the land? If the gentleman from Rowan possesses the right, which he cannot deny, then every other individual possesses it—the people possess the right (even though a caucus does make a recommendation) to vote for any person as president. But we are told, that the members of a caucus, in effect, declare that the people are incompetent to make a choice, because they make a recommendation of a particular individual. The gentleman from Rowan, Mr. Speaker, will recollect that he, and several other of the most respectable individuals in the western part of the state, met in caucus, in this city, not merely to recommend a president, but to destroy the present constitution, and recommend to the people the adoption of a new one. They did draw up a new one—they did recommend its adoption to the people.

Now, sir, when that gentleman, who is one of the most active and influential members of this *constitution caucus*, and who was mainly influential in getting it up; when he recommended to the people, the adoption of the new constitution, did he thereby declare them incompetent to choose for themselves? or by recommending them to vote for a particular set of resolutions, on a particular constitution, did he thereby deprive the people of their right of voting for any thing, save the thing recommended? He would suppose this a harsh interpretation of his labors on that occasion; he might surely call it a foolish and ridiculous one. Yet, sir, I cannot well imagine two cases more precisely similar. Both meetings are caucuses, both meetings recommend a certain course of conduct to the people, both are voluntary and self-existent, and neither of them have any power or authority, save what is afterwards given to them by the voluntary act of the people. It is not unfrequently the case, Mr. Speaker, that with the unthinking, a good cause sustains injury by being christened with an evil or a ridiculous name, and an evil cause derives support from the contrary fact. I think the friends of the resolutions are attempting to play off that policy on the present occasion. The very gentleman who paints in such odious colors the features of a presidential caucus, you find the most active and influential in the caucus whose object is to destroy the very constitution of the country—those who declaim the loudest against congressional caucuses, are delighted with the proceedings of county assemblies and town meetings; and yet, sir, I believe it would puzzle any of these gentlemen to point out a sensible difference between the several assemblages. Let us examine if there be any difference; let us enquire what a caucus is, and whether there is any thing so very odious in the term. It is not, sir, I believe, a primitive English word, whence it was derived, or when or where, or how it was adopted into the language, I am unable to say. A caucus may be defined to be a meeting of individuals assembled in their private capacities as citizens, for the purpose of carrying into effect some particular object. From some cause or other, not necessary or material to be known, it has generally, though not necessarily, been appointed to meetings of a political nature. I believe this is a fair definition of the meaning of the word; and I can see no difference between a congressional caucus to recommend a President, and a convention caucus to modify the constitution—or a county assembly or town meeting to recommend similar measures; in point of principle, members of congress attend the one, in their private capacities; the others are attended by the citizens, and also by your justices of the peace, captains, colonels and generals of militia, merchants, doctors, lawyers, and constables in their private capacities, and each express their opinion on the subject. I see nothing improper in this, sir; to be sure we did not appoint the justice or the constable, or the general or congressman, for the express purpose of recommending a president to our choice; but it is equally certain that we did not intend, nor was it the intention of the constitution, to deprive them of the right of expressing their opinion on the subject, or of recommending their adoption to their fellow citizens. The people may ratify or reject the recommendation, at their own option.

Believing, sir, as I do, that they all stand, as to constitutionality, on equal ground, I have no hesitancy in saying,

that a recommendation by a congressional caucus is entitled to more weight than a recommendation by either or any of the afore-mentioned methods. The one is made by a body of men, selected by the mass of the people themselves, to represent their greatest and highest interests—either for their services, or virtues, or talents. They are responsible to us for any opinion they may give on any political subject, or as to any political measure. How is the other made? By whom? Where is the responsibility? Where is the ground-work of confidence? We know, sir, that these ward or town meetings, in many places, are reduced to a perfect system of faction and intrigue. They are generally set in motion by some busy, bustling intriguer. He advertises a town meeting, to take into consideration the presidency, or the state of the nation, or some other matter. The meeting is attended by the idle, or the curious, or the factious, with a large intermixture, in most cases, of the very lowest of the people. The mover of the meeting has a set of resolutions ready prepared; they are introduced, and no matter what principles they inculcate, or what characters they degrade or exalt, all opposition is hooted down. This act of a ward meeting or town meeting, as it is called, forced into existence, nine times out of ten, by some broken office hunter, or led captain or lick-spittle, or parasite of some great man, and consummated by the fiat of such an assemblage, goes forth to the world as the unanimous opinion of the citizens of such a town or county. Surely this, sir, is not entitled to as much respect as the recommendation of the representatives of the nation, acting as individuals, whose character is at stake, and who are pledged for their impartiality, and who, from their official situation, have the best opportunity of becoming acquainted with the merits of the respective candidates for office, and of the principles by which they are actuated.

I have, Mr. Speaker, remarked on such of the gentleman's arguments against the constitutionality of caucusing as have occurred to my recollection at this time. Doubtless I have omitted some of them. They will, however, I hope, not escape the observation of those who will, with more ability, succeed me in the debate. It now becomes my duty to notice the second objection which the gentleman has to caucusing. He alleges, sir, that, setting all other considerations aside, a caucus is neither necessary or expedient at *this time*. That the only plausible argument in its favor, viz: that it was necessary to preserve the union of the dominant party against the intrigues of the minority, does not apply now; because there are now no party divisions existing. I differ from the gentleman on this point. Where a country or nation is or has been divided in *principles*, that division will always exist, unless the minority desert their principles and adopt those of the majority. Has either of these events taken place? Have the federalists deserted their principles. No, sir, they deny it themselves—the most honorable of the party repel the imputation with scorn. Is the gentleman from Rowan prepared to say that he, or the republicans have shifted their ground and adopted federal principles? I presume not, sir. The distinction, then, between the parties exists now, as broadly and distinctly as it did in 1800, or 1810. There does not exist as much acrimony or political heat as there did during the periods aforementioned, because for the present, the federalists have retired from the contest as hopeless; but, sir, they have been beaten and not destroyed, overcome but not annihilated. Sensible of their inability to meet the republicans and beat them single handed, without aid from some other quarter, they will, I presume, avoid an open contest for supremacy. They will rely upon what, I believe, is their only hope of success—the prospect of dividing the republican party. And I believe, sir, that there is more danger of its division now than there has been, since its existence. I believe, sir, a division will result whenever we are lulled into a dangerous security, by a credulous reliance on the doctrine that there remains no distinction between the old parties—whenever we lose sight of principles, and adhere to men, rather than principles, in pursuing our political career. I believe, sir, that it is the object of these resolutions to produce this division—that it is their object to subserve the interests of one of the candidates for the presidency (Mr. Calhoun) by affecting the unanimity of the republicans of the United States. I consider the resolutions, whatever garb they may wear, as intended to elevate this gentleman to the Presidential chair. On that account, I am decidedly opposed to them. I do not consider that he would, at present, represent the sentiments of the republicans of N. Carolina. The three prominent candidates for that office Mr. Adams, Mr. Crawford, and Mr. Calhoun, all denominate themselves republicans. But we know that those gentlemen do differ in opinion on political matters of the highest importance to the interests of the country. To the private virtues and public services of these gentlemen, no one can be more ready or willing to bear testimony than myself. I execrate and despise the infamous slanders that are daily and publicly heaped upon their characters. But it behoves us, sir, nevertheless, to be wary and cautious in examining their political tenets ere we make a selection for our chief magistrate. In the state of North Carolina, I conceive that Mr. Adams' claims, however great, will not now be urged with any prospect of success. We must decide between Crawford and Calhoun. And here, sir, I do suppose, that the republicans cannot hesitate—they cannot believe Mr. Calhoun to be a republican of the Jeffersonian school; his ideas are too mighty—his plans are too splendid and glorious and magnificent to suit the staid habits and sober views of the people of this country. A numerous and expensive army, governed with Turkish despotism—a gigantic system of internal improvements, carried on by the general government at the expense of the governments of the states—a consolidation of power wrested from state sovereignty and vested in the general government, are, I believe, the fundamental features of that gentleman's policy. They are gorgeous and magnificent for the simple republicanism of this country, however suitable they may be to the regal dynasties of Europe.

Mr. Crawford, I apprehend, entertains different ideas of government; he is for a plain, cheap, unostentatious administration, instead of a large standing army in time of peace, he believes the safety of the country is in the free people of the land; he keeps the general government and state sovereignties separate and distinct—advocates treasury accountability in public officers: in fine, all those principles, which Jefferson has recommended and the people have sanctioned by their adoption, and approval, ever since the triumph of republicanism. It is these principles, and not a blind and unconditional devotion to any administration, which constitute Mr. Crawford the consistent and exclusive republican candidate, and entitle him to the confidence of the people, and it is the entertainment of contrary principles which I believe constitutes Mr. Calhoun the Federal candidate. They have a strong tendency, a near approximation, to some of the most objectionable tenets of 1798—as federalists they cannot forward Mr. Adams' election, they will support the other, as entertaining sentiments on government nearly allied to their own; they will play the same game, which they attempted without success when De Witt Clinton was a candidate for the presidency—they will attempt to bring about a secession of some discontented republicans; and by their aid foist their candidate into the chair, and defeat the republican ticket. This, I believe to be the effect and design of the present resolutions—and it is with deep regret, with unaffected mortification, that I see some republicans in this house, aiding them in their views. I have been, sir, somewhat amused to perceive that the gentleman from Rowan has, on a question of this magnitude, been unable to back his arguments with any better authority than a few scraps from newspapers. To prove that a caucus is not a favorite measure with every republican, he has quoted an anonymous article, said to have been penned by that great political *mystagogue*, John Taylor of Virginia, but which, for aught we know, may have been written by some led captain to a presidential candidate—and has also arrayed on his side, the Richmond Enquirer, the National Intelligencer, and Niles' Register. I know not what that gentleman's political creed is, or on what it is founded, nor do I deem it relevant to the subject to quote my belief; but I must say, I do not believe in John Taylor of Virginia, nor in Mr. Ritchie, nor in Messrs. Gales and Seaton, nor in Mr. Niles. I do not believe in the political infallibility of any man, much less of any newspaper. I fancy there are none of them, in which you may not, in the course of ten years, discover principles advanced and defended of a directly opposite nature. But, sir, that gentleman must know, and does know, that a reference to a caucus has always been had by the republicans, whenever it was deemed important to concentrate the sentiments of the party on any great national question; the practice has been co-eval with the existence of the republican party, it originated in the "*high* and palmy times of federalism," "a little ere its mighty Julius fell"—it was the means of producing that concert and union among the republicans, which eventuated in the election of Jefferson, and of wresting the government from the hands of the federalists, from the hands of those who were just hurrying us to political anarchy and ruin—it has been the means of preserving the republican ranks unbroken up to the present period, it has been resorted to, in the election of Mr. Madison and Mr. Monroe, it is sanctioned even by the authority of Mr. Calhoun and Mr Adams, it is, in fine, sir, the only means of producing unanimity of sentiment and concert in action, among the republicans now, and of preventing an incestuous union between the federalists and discontented or deluded republicans; and the raising up of a faction composed of such materials, which will be ready either to foster the precocious ambition of a young, unsteady and extravagant *self-styled* republican, or to elevate to the presidential chair, a well known renegado federalist. With this view of the subject, and earnestly deprecating such a crisis of affairs, I shall give to the preamble and resolutions, a decided negative.

"An honest confession is good for the soul."

Extract of a letter from a CRAWFORDITE in Washington City, to the editors of the Richmond Whig.

"Upon a deliberate and impartial view of the strength of all the candidates, and the expressions of public opinion, I am forced to conclude that Mr. Crawford will not be elected, either by the Electors or the House of Representatives. It is in vain for us to attempt to conceal this unwelcome fact."

SALISBURY:

TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 23, 1824.

"A Voter" in reply to Mr. Long, came too late for this week's paper; it shall appear hereafter.

As we anticipated, the Harrisburg Convention has nominated *Andrew Jackson* for President, and *John C. Calhoun* for Vice President. Of the 125 delegates in the convention, 124 voted for Gen. Jackson, and ONE for Wm. H. Crawford. This result is the most effectual commentary that could be given, on the extravagant idea held out by the radicals, that the nomination of Mr. Gallatin by the conclave at Washington, would create a diversion in Pennsylvania in favor of the caucus candidate.

As we affirmed in our last, the people of Pennsylvania still entertain the most exalted opinion of the character and talents of Mr. CALHOUN, as evinced in their nominating him for Vice President. Doubtless many persons may infer, from the fact of Mr. Calhoun's having received, on the *first* balloting, only 87 out of 125 votes, that he does not stand as high in the estimation of the people of Pennsylvania for Vice President, as Gen. Jackson does for President: but the fact is far otherwise, as will be seen by reference to an explanatory note at the bottom of the proceedings of the convention. Those who voted for Messrs. Clay, Finlay, Tod, &c had been instructed to do so by their constituents; and most, if not all, of those delegates who voted for these last named gentlemen for Vice President, had been instructed to vote for Mr. Calhoun as President; but wishing not to produce a schism among the republican friends of Jackson and Calhoun, they acted in accordance with the magnanimous course pursued by their brethren in Philadelphia, and voted for the Hero of Orleans. Had a second balloting been held, the vote would have been unanimous for Calhoun.....save ONE, the one that voted against Jackson for President, Mr. Jonathan Roberts.—How this man crept into the convention, the Lord only knows; his opinion on the Presidential subject was known to be averse to that of his constituents.....*we* knew he was a *caucus* man, although he lives five or six hundred miles from us.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Mr. White: A short time since, a friend placed in my hands a newspaper printed in the town of Milton, which contains a circular letter of Mr. Bartlett Yancy, and his Colleagues, addressed to the people of Caswell. In this circular, an insinuation is made, that the preamble and resolutions disapproving congressional Caucuses, which I presented for the consideration of the General Assembly, were not of my own framing, but originated elsewhere. Had this assertion come from an anonymous source, I should certainly not have taken any notice of it; but coming, as it does, from persons who were members of the Legislature, I deem it proper thus publickly to repel it. Whether the *writer* of that Circular drew his inference from the circumstance, that he himself acts under instructions from another place, or from his own suspicious mind alone, is an inquiry not worth making. It remains only for me to say, that the assertion is wholly unfounded.

C. FISHER.

March, 1824.

The circular of the Caswell members had escaped our particular notice, until the above communication from Mr. Fisher drew our attention to it. In looking through it, we find that Mr. F. is not the only person who has incurred the disapprobation of these circular-writing gentlemen: they have bestowed their censures on all the members who voted against the odious practice of cheating the people out of their rights by nightly *caucuses* at Washington City. If, however, the *friends* of the people's rights have thus incurred the displeasure of Mr. Bartlett Yancey & Co. it is a rich consolation to them to know, that the *people themselves* approve of their conduct.

LETTER-WRITING!

If all the letters that have been written home by *certain* of our members of Congress, could be collected into one mass, and presented to the public, they would form a new wonder in the republic of letters.....they would compose, at least, a dozen ponderous *tomes!* However, since the blow-up of the *radical caucus*, these epistles have not been quite so profuse. The caucus has turned out so differently from the predictions of these gentlemen, that it takes some time for them to rally from their discomfiture, and muster sufficient assurance to write again.

In some of the letters, it was presumptuously stated that Mr. Crawford would get the vote of several of the New-England States, New-York, and even Pennsylvania! Others stated that 130 or 140 would attend the caucus. Now let us look at the fact: a *caucus* has been held, and only *sixty-six* members (out of 281 in Congress) attended it—a majority of members in each of 21 states out of 24, refused to attend; and there were only *three* states, (Georgia, Virginia, and North-Carolina) a majority of whose members went into this nightly conclave: and the next election will show that the members from this State who attended the caucus, did so contrary to the wishes of their constituents.

The result of the *caucus* further shews, that only 4 or 5 out of 51 members from the Eastern states, attended; and not *one* Representative from all the Western States, went into caucus. And yet the National Intelligencer calls the proceedings of this *partial* caucus, the *Republican* nomination—and the Raleigh Register echoes this insult to the republicans of the Union. Surely, these men must have a most despicable opinion of the free people of the United States, to suppose they can be imposed upon by such barefaced deception. Can the Messrs. Gales' name an individual, who has turned to Crawford in consequence of his nomination by the *caucus* of *sixty-six?* No. So far from the caucus having increased his popularity, it has depressed it more than any other step his friends could have taken. And our radical members of Congress may write thousands of letters, and send that profligate vehicle of falsehood and abuse, the "City Gazette," to every man in the State, and they will not be able to give the vote of North-Carolina to the caucus candidate.

PEOPLE'S TICKET.

We learn, from various sources, that *Augustin H. Shepperd*, Esq. of Stokes county, *John M. Morehead*, Esq. of Guilford county, and Gen. *Montfort Stokes*, of Wilkes county, are considered, in their respective districts, as candidates on the people's ticket, although they have not, as yet, formally declared their assent to be held up as such.

The people's ticket, as far as formed, (on the supposition that the gentlemen above named are on it,) will stand as follows:

William A. Blount, of Beaufort county;
Edward B. Dudley, of Wilmington;
James Mebane, of Orange;
Josiah Crudup, of Wake;
Peter Forney, of Lincoln;
John Giles, of Rowan;
William S. Blackledge, of Craven;
Walter F. Leake, of Richmond;
William Martin, of Pasquotank;
Augustin H. Shepperd, of Stokes;
John M. Morehead, of Guilford; and
Montfort Stokes, of Wilkes.

There are now only *three* names wanting, to complete the requisite number of candidates on the people's ticket. As soon as we are made acquainted with the names of gentlemen who will become candidates in the remaining districts, we shall announce them; for we know there is an intense anxiety among the people, to know who are the candidates in opposition to the *caucus* ticket—that they may know around whom to rally, in defeating the aristocratic dictation of the caucusites.

A collection of merry fellows at Charlestown, Kenhawa county, Virginia, determining to "have a finger in the" Presidential election, met *one night*, (in derision, we presume, of the *dwarf* caucus at Washington,) and gravely nominated *John Cleves Symmes* for President!.....the same star-stricken enthusiast who has cut such a figure about the *concavity* of the earth—who has stoutly maintained that a numerous race of people exist in the *hollow* of the earth; and has petitioned and begged, 6 or 7 years past, for *assistance*, in "men and money," to fit out an expedition to visit this fancied "inner-world," by travelling over land to the hyperborean sea, (whose waters, he maintains, are connected with those of the inner-world) and from thence *sailing* to his ulterior destination.

ALBERT GALLATIN.

The following paragraph is taken from the Richmond (Virginia) Phenix; the facts which it divulges appear to be so well vouched for, that we feel warranted in giving them our entire credence.

Every day, new facts are developed, which render more glaring the impolicy, yea, and the *danger*, of elevating such a man as *Albert Gallatin* to the second highest office in the United States. That American who can view, with a listless unconcern, the election of this man to rule over us, must be possessed of a greater share of self-complacency than we can lay claim to.

FROM THE RICHMOND PHENIX.

We now in the most pointed manner call the attention of the legislature of Virginia, assembled in caucus, to the fact which we relate, concerning Albert Gallatin.

He was at the head of the Treasury Department when the war commenced,—he went to Europe, as one of the Plenipotentiaries at Ghent, and when in Europe, we assert that he made the following declaration, in words precisely to this effect: that he foresaw the difficulties in which the Finances of the nation would be involved, "otherwise they, (meaning the company present) would not then have seen him in Europe." We assert that such was his affirmation: we publish it to the world, and if any friend of Mr. Gallatin shall have the hardihood avowedly to deny this circumstance, we are prepared to *refer to persons who heard the conversation.*

Is "Old Virginia," who spent her blood and treasure in the war, prepared to support a man who could utter such sentiments—who could possess such feelings?

WESTERN COLLEGE.

Mr. White: In your paper of the 2d inst. it is announced that the Trustees of the Western College are again appointed to meet in Lincolnton, on the 30th of the present month. Reflecting on the small number that appeared on the 11th of February last, the liberty is now taken, without the least wish or design to offend, to address a few sentences, 1st, To the Presbytery of Concord; after which, 2ndly, To the Trustees of the institution.

1st. The design of establishing a College in the western section of North-Carolina, was proposed in the Presbytery of Concord, in April 1820. The proposal was received with the warmest approbation from each member; and a numerous and respectable congregation then present, exulted in the prospect; hoping that it would eventually enrich our country—perpetuate and adorn our civil institutions; and that streams would break forth from that fountain, that would water the Church of the Redeemer. Since which time, four years have passed away; and little, little has been done, to give efficacy to the design. To accomplish the object, the Presbytery of Concord are all *virtually* trustees. They were at the *beginning*, and they ought to be steadfast to the *end*. It is therefore thought, that each member of your body will conceive and feel it to be his duty to attend on the next meeting of the board; to come forward and encourage, by your presence and counsel. Cast a fatherly look on the dear child of your own, that is yet in the cradle, loudly calling for the compassionate heart, and for the fostering hand. We include not only those who were members of Presbytery in the year 1820, but those, also, who have become members since that period.

Taking into view the basis on which it was founded, and the grand object of the institution, the world will expect it of you to set the example, and to do the *drudgery*. Your generous Christian friends, and lovers of their country, will afford the means.

One said, who is now in the dust—whose learning, both as to *extent* and *polish*, was equal to any in his day: "The *Clergy* have always been the packhorses of science." Witness all christendom: Witness Scotland, England, Germany, &c. And had it not been for their efforts, this section of our country would have been, long ere this, "*a land of darkness*, and *the shadow of death*." Clergy, come forward, and do your duty, and save the Church and State from future destruction. If the sun of RIGHTEOUSNESS should cease to shine, the sun of *liberty* will soon go down.

To perform the promise above mentioned, the writer will now, with becoming deference, address a few sentences to the present Trustees of the Western College. *Gentlemen*: a respectable committeee of your fellow-citizens, in, and not far distant from, the county of Lincoln, nominated you to fill that station in which you are now placed. They saw, or thought they saw, in you, *influence*, *intelligence*, *integrity* and *zeal* for the public welfare. The hon. legislature of this State, sanctioned their selection. The title *Trustee*, on a little reflection, will disclose a train of duties, which that title implies. You voluntarily accepted the trust reposed in you. Your country, and posterity, demand that you faithfully discharge it. That there are a number of most important duties attached to the office you hold, is so plain, that "those who run may read." If negligent in attending at the ensuing meeting, you will, most certainly, incur an imputation which all good men would wish to avoid. It will gratify the enemies, (if such there be) and discourage the friends of the institution. The resolutions brought forward at the last meeting of the board, call imperiously for your *universal* attendance at the next. They will lead, unavoidably, to decisions of vital importance. The *life* or *death* of the Western College is embraced in them. Should the *first* resolution be adopted, much is to be done. Should that fail, and the 2d and 3d resolutions be adopted, you must begin anew; all that has been done, goes for nothing.

Think seriously of the state of our own section of country. Many in it cannot read at all: many cannot read intelligibly, so as to receive any advantage from reading. A large proportion of our population never attend on public worship; and many have not the opportunity. Will not private and family religion die away, if public instruction should cease? This, Julian the apostate, and M. Voltaire, well knew. Will our free government descend to posterity, or be enjoyed by them, without the light of education, and the power of moral principle? The contest between *knowledge* and *ignorance*, *light* and *darkness*, began early, and will continue, until the former shall universally prevail.

Think of our black, and rapidly increasing, population of free people. In the year 1820, 9,827,265: in the year 1830, 13,168,534: in the year 1840, 17,645,884: in the year 1850, only 26 years distant, 23,644,433, our number more than doubled. The longer the means to diffuse knowledge are delayed, the harder will it be to give them efficacy.

Let the Presbytery of Concord, the Trustees of the Western College, and the inhabitants of this section of the State, unite, with zeal, to do their duty. A little, very little, done by each, would effect your object. Attend to the claims of posterity, and the nation at large. Remember your labor will not be in vain. Generations to come will thank you, and call you blessed. Unite in the use of the means to accomplish the promise, "*That the Lord will comfort Zion; that he will make her wilderness like Eden, and her desert like the garden of the Lord.*"

A FRIEND TO THE WESTERN COLLEGE.

March 15, 1824.

MARKETS.

NEW YORK, MARCH 6.

Cotton—We have seldom had to notice a more inactive week, and although very few sales were made, yet holders were more desirous of realizing than for some weeks past. We reduce our rates for fine uplands and Alabama cotton with the remark, that even at this reduction there would be great difficulty in effecting sales to any extent—Purchasers are unwilling to pay more than 14 cents for the best parcels now at market, and the expectation of later accounts from Europe has checked the disposition to purchase for export at reduced prices, notwithstanding the low rate of freight and the recent advance of exchange. In one or two instances small parcels of ordinary cotton have been sold at something less than our quotations, but holders of this description are generally firm. Upwards of 100 bales St. Domingo cotton were sold yesterday at 16 cents, long price.

Uplands, 13 a 14 1-2c; Tennessee 12 1-2a 13 1-2; Louisiana 15 a 17; Alabama 13 a 14 1-2.

CHARLESTON, MARCH 8.

Cotton.—The sales of the week have not been very large, although something has been doing in all descriptions. The finest uplands fully support our last quotations, as the quantity of it on hand is rather limited; but the stock of middling and inferior qualities is much increased, and the sales making are limited, and at quite as low rates as last week. It is ascertained, that there are now about 19,000 bales of Cotton in store, and about 5,000 bales on shipboard, &c.

Courier.

PENNSYLVANIA CONVENTION.

Harrisburg, March 4, 1824.

This being the day appointed by the democratic citizens of Pennsylvania, for holding a state convention to nominate a ticket of electors for President and Vice President of the United States, to be supported at the ensuing election, one hundred and twenty-five delegates assembled at the court-house, in Harrisburg, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

The convention was organized by appointing *Jacob Holgate*, Esq. President; William Wilkins, Esq. and Jacob Spangler, Esq. Vice Presidents; Thomas Burnside and Wilson Smith, Secretaries.

Mr. Price offered the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas the democratic citizens of this commonwealth have especially conferred upon this convention the power to nominate electors for the high and important offices of President and Vice President of the United States: And whereas, in making these nominations, it is our duty and our pride justly to represent the sentiments and wishes of our constituents, and vigilantly to guard against ultimate defeat.

Resolved, That the electoral ticket, to be agreed upon by this convention, shall be composed of men of known democratic principles, who are believed to be friendly to the election of and will vote for the great statesman, revolutionary patriot and hero, Gen. ANDREW JACKSON, as President of the United States.

Which was agreed to, yeas 124, nay 1.

Resolved, That the convention now proceed to the nomination of a candidate for Vice President of the United States, to be supported by the democratic republicans of Pennsylvania.

The following gentlemen were then nominated as candidates for Vice President; John C. Calhoun, Henry Clay, Albert Gallatin, William Findlay, John Tod, Daniel Montgomery.—And the names of the members being called over, it appeared that the votes were as follows:

John C. Calhoun had 87 votes; Henry Clay had 10 votes; Albert Gallatin had 10 votes; William Findlay had 8 votes; John Tod had 8 votes; Daniel Montgomery had 1 vote.*

Resolved, That this convention disapprove and condemn the late caucus of a *minority* of the republican members of congress at Washington, at which William H. Crawford was nominated for President, and Albert Gallatin for Vice President, as it was a flagrant departure from the established usage of the republican party, being held by a minority, contrary to the known wishes and sentiments of a large majority of the democratic members of congress, and in total disregard and contempt of the voice of the people; this convention cannot consider that caucus as held with a view to promote the harmony of the party by uniting upon the most deserving for the office of President, but with the single view to promote the interest and success of William H. Crawford, one of the candidates only, and in the vain hope that the American people might be thus deceived into a belief that he was the regular democratic candidate.

And on the question, will the convention agree to the same, it was determined in the affirmative, by nearly a unanimous vote; [two votes only in the negative.]

Resolved, That the present alarming crisis demands a chief magistrate, around whom the nation would rally with unbounded confidence, in the hour of danger; a patriot tried and distinguished in the council and in the field. Without detracting from the acknowledged merits of the other candidates, no one is so pre-eminently possessed of these qualifications as General ANDREW JACKSON. We rest his nomination upon his own superior merits and strong claims upon the gratitude of his country, and not upon the weakness of his opponents. An able advocate and judge, a distinguished legislator and governor, an incorruptible patriot, a skilful, brave and successful general, and an enlightened statesman; at the early age of 14, he was a soldier of the revolution, a wounded prisoner in a British prison; and during the late war, he toiled through hardships, through fatigue and danger in the service of his country. We do, therefore, earnestly recommend General Andrew Jackson for the first office in the gift of the American people.

And on the question, will the convention adopt this resolution, it was unanimously determined in the affirmative.

Resolved, That the signal services and unsullied democracy of John C. Calhoun, his enlightened views of national policy, and fearless devotion to the public good, have made him the candidate of the state of Pennsylvania for the office of Vice President; and that the electors be instructed to support this illustrious statesman, this sincere friend of JACKSON and of his country.

And on the question, will the convention adopt the resolution, it was unanimously determined in the affirmative.

*Those who voted for Mr. Clay, Mr. Gallatin, Mr. Findlay, Mr. Tod, and Mr. Montgomery, were generally *instructed* so to do, but on a second ballot would have voted for Mr. Calhoun.

Charleston, March 8.

Cotton Bagging.—Dundee and Inverness, (42 inch) 22 to 24 cents. Letters from New-York state that this article had advanced to 25 cents per yard, in that market. We hear of no sales here, however, beyond our last and present quotations. *Courier.*

FAYETTEVILLE PRICES, March 11.

Cotton, 12½ to 13; flour, fine, 4½; superfine, 5; wheat, 85 a 90 cents; whiskey, 33 a 35; peach brandy, 55 a 60; apple do. 50 to 55; corn, 42 to 45; bacon, 7 a 8; salt, Turks Island, 75 a 80 per bushel; molasses, 26 a 28; sugar, muscovado, 9½ to 10 50; coffee, prime, green, 23 to 24; 2d and 3d quality, 21 a 22; tea, hyson, $1 20 a 1 25; flaxseed, 80 cts; tallow, 6 a 7; beeswax, 31 a 32; rice, 3½ to 4 per 100 lbs.; iron, 4½ to 5 pr. 100 lb.; tobacco leaf, 3½ a 4; manufactured, 5 a 20 pr. cwt.

MARRIED,

At Ryegate, Vermont, Colonel *Jacob Blanchard*, to Miss *Thomas Jefferson Cameron*, daughter of Judge Cameron, and grand daughter of general Stark. [The eccentricities of some of the sons-in-law of the veteran Stark were scarcely less remarkable than his own: the whole family were admirers of Jefferson. Previous to the birth of the lady whose marriage is announced above, the father predicted that the infant would be a son, and insisted, whether male or female, it should be named Thomas Jefferson. [So accordingly it was named, which accounts for the seeming unfitness of the cognomen.]

In Wilkes county, on the 17th ult. Col. *Thomas D. Kelley*, of Surry county, to Miss *Philey C. Bryan*, daughter of the late Andrew Bryan, Esq. of Wilkes county. Also, near Jonesville, Surry county, on the 23d ult. Mr. *Thompson C. Traylor*, late of Granville county, to Miss *Elizabeth Perdue*, eldest daughter of Mr. Robert Perdue, of Surry.

On Thursday evening, the 19th ult. in Cabarrus county, by the Rev. J. M. Wilson, Doct. *Cyrus A. Alexander*, to Miss *Erexene Morrison*.

In Davidson county on the 15th ult. Dr. *Joseph W. Hilliard*, to Miss *Susan Hargrave*.

In Greenwich, Connecticut, by the Reverend David *Peck*, Mr. Eliphalet *Peck*, junr. to Miss Doborah *Peck*.

Three *Pecks*, we find, have here begun
To make *two* different *Pecks* but *one*:
But vain their labor we shall see;
For 1 t there pass of months a score,
Three Pecks will be increased to *four*,
And then a *bushel* there will be.

DIED,

Suddenly, of an apoplectic fit, in the vicinity of Ashville, on Wednesday the 10th inst. Major *Zebulon Baird*, in the fifty-eighth year of his age. Major Baird was a native of New-Jersey; about thirty years ago, emigrated to this State. His unbending integrity, independence of mind, and enterprizing spirit, acquired for him at an early period the esteem and confidence of the community, which have been repeatedly manifested by placing him in both branches of our State legislature. For several years past, he had been a ruling elder in the presbyterian church.

A numerous and interesting family deplore the loss of his parental care and affection—the circle of his immediate associates, a warm and sincere friend—and society in general, one of its most valuable members. COMMUNICATED.

On the 13th inst. at his residence near Allenton, in Montgomery county, in the 40th year of his age, Mr. John Randle, for several years a valuable member of our State Legislature.

In Fayetteville, very suddenly, on the 2d inst. Mr. *Donald R. M'Leod*.

In Cumberland county, N. C. on the 24th inst. *Angus M'Dougald*, aged 98 years. Lately, in the same neighborhood, on Upper Little River, Mr. *Rederick Morrison*, and Mr. *John Darrah*, each of them more than 95 years of age.

[At a very late hour, we received an obituary notice of Mr. *Hezekiah Cowan*, who died in this county on the 18th inst. We have neither time nor room to give the whole of the notice in today's paper; which, we hope, our correspondent will accept as an apology for the non-appearance of his favor till next week.]

LAST NOTICE.

THE executors of D. Cress, sen. dec'd. for the second and last time, give notice to all those indebted to the estate, either by note or book account, to come forward and make prompt payment, against the 5th day of May, otherwise they will be placed in the hands of the Sheriff for collection.

JOSHUA GAY,
EDW. CRESS,
Executors.

7it4

Persons having claims against the estate, will do us a favor by calling for settlement.

JOSHUA GAY,
EDW. CRESS,
Executors.

March 17, 1824.

Dissolution.

I HAVE declined acting as a partner with John Murphy, in the mercantile business in Concord, with his consent, and have relinquished all claims to any part or portion of the profits of the concern of Murphy and Sutton.

NATH'L. SUTTON.

March 22, 1824. 98

New Store, in Concord.

THE subscriber has formed a Copartnership with William Brown, in the mercantile business, at Concord, Cabarrus county, North-Carolina, under the firm of *Murphy & Brown*; where they are openig a fresh assortment of

Dry Goods, Cutlery and Hardware,

selected with much care, in Philadelphia and New-York, and bought on the best terms. They design to continue the business at Concord for some years; and as Mr. Murphy will visit the northern cities annually, to procure supplies, their assortment will be general; and will be disposed of at fair prices for cash, or on credit, to punctual customers. Their friends and the public generally, are respectfully invited to call, examine qualities, hear prices, and judge for themselves. JOHN MURPHY.

John Murphy,

Has also, at his store in Salisbury, a large assortment of GOODS, to suit citizens, town and country people; to be disposed of unusually low for cash, or country produce.

POSTSCRIPT.

By Saturday Evening's Mail.

VERY LATE FROM EUROPE.

By an arrival at New-York, English papers have been received as late as the 15th of February. We take advantage of the fdllowing summary of news by this arrival, mate out by the Editors of the National Intelligence:

Great Britain.—The Parliament assembled on the 3d of February, when the King's speech was, on account of his indisposition at the time, delivered by commission. The speech is in a cheerful tone, congratulating the Parliament on the increasing prosperity of commerce and activity of manufactures, and on the revival of agriculture. As to Foreign Powers, all is pronounced to be well.—The South American governments are noticed, but with decided countenance. The appointment of Consuls to them is announced, and, "as to any further measures," the Message adds, "his Majesty has reserved to himself an unfettered discretion." In the House of Lords, on the ninth of February, the Marquis of LANSDOWNE gave notice for a motion, if not anticipated by his Majesty's Ministers, for an address to the King, in favor of the recognition of the Provinces of South America which have separated themselves from Spain. A similar notice was given in the House of Commons, on the 13th, by Sir James Mackintosh. Some extracts from the Debates on the Address are given, which are quite interesting.

The Greeks.—The cause of this oppressed People is maintained apparently with augmenting success. From Constantinople, the information (as late as January 10th) is, that the Greeks are established in the islands of Chio and Mytelene, and have moreover invested Smyrna. Two printing presses are to be set up at Missolonghi, for the purpose of publishing the acts of the government, and a journal was to have been commenced on the 1st April, entitled the Chronique Hellenique!

Spain and her Colonies.—An article in the London Morning Chronicle, of the 11th, sustained by the admission of other prints, affords most gratifying reason to believe that measures are in train for a general recognition, by the Metropolitan and other European powers, of the independence of the South American nations, late dependencies of Spain. If this recognition do not take place, it will not, it is suggested, be for want of a disposition on the part of the British government to bring it about.

ORANGE COUNTY.

We learn from the Hillsboro' Recorder, that at a muster in that county, where two companies of infantry and one of Cavalry met, it was proposed and agreed to ascertain the sentiment of the persons present relative to the Presidential election—the result was as follows:

For General Jackson,	201 votes;
William H. Crawford,	16
John Q. Adams,	5

After this result, a very spirited preamble and resolutions were offered to the meeting, and unanimously adopted. We have room for only a part of them:

Whereas, the general sentiment of the republican party throughout the union, as has been lately expressed, evidently demonstrates the fact, that the reasons which originally produced a *caucus* for the presidential and vice presidential nominations, no longer exist, and that its continuance would involve considerations of national impolicy, and implicate the pure and sacred principles of our republic.

Resolved, therefore, That we highly disapprove of a congressional *caucus* for the purpose of nominating persons for the office of president and vice president; as we deem such caucus nominations an unjustifiable attempt to influence unduly, and to impede the free exercise of the most important privilege of freemen, and as tending to establish a practice at variance with the principles of the constitution of our country.

Resolved, further, That we warmly commend the conduct and determination of the majority of the members of congress, who, with so much honor and independence of spirit, resisted all solicitations of the caucus party to join their meeting, whose aim was to dictate to this nation a supreme ruler!

Resolved, further, That this meeting recommend General ANDREW JACKSON for the next president of the U. States; because the imperishable fame his military services have gained, and his long tried and invaluable services in many complex and diplomatic duties, convince us that in the talents required for a statesman, and the duties devolving on a president of the union, he will yield the palm to none: because his elevation, in the estimation of the American people, has been solely owing to himself, and that his entry into life was unattended by any extrinsic advantages of fame or fortune: because he would infuse new life and vigor into every department of government, and thus elevate his country in the eyes and estimation of the world.

The legislature of Virginia adjourned on the 10th inst. after a session of one hundred and eleven days.

Sale! Sale!

THE Commissioners appointed by the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the county of Davidson, will expose to public sale, on Thursday the 15th of April next, the remainder of the lots unsold in the Town of Lexington. Terms of sale, six, twelve and eighteen months; payment in equal instalments.

JOHN MONROE,
JOHN CLEMMONS, } *Commissioners.*
DAVID COX,

March 17, 1824. 3it'0

Ran Away,

ON the night of the 18th inst. a negro woman named *Irena*; she is tall and slender made, of a dark complexion, walks a little stooping; she took with her five frocks, two homespun, one plain white, and the other blue striped; one white spotted muslin, a black canton crape, a brown figured bombazette; her hands are very much stained with blue dye. I expect she will make towards Virginia, as she was brought from that State. Any person taking up the said negro, and delivering her to me in Salisbury, or confining her in any jail, so that I get her, shall receive a reasonable reward.

WILLIAM HOWARD.

Salisbury, March 20, 1824. 2it99

Sale of Lands, for Taxes.

THE following tracts of Land, in Burke county, will be soal at public sale, in the town of Morganton, on Saturday, the 22d day of June next, unless the taxes due thereon for the years 1821 and 1822, are paid previous to that day.....viz.

A tract belonging to George Thompson, 100 acres, lying on Ward's Branch, for 1821.

One do. Elizabeth Thompson, 150 acres, lying on do. for do.

One do. John Smally, 60 acres, lying on the head of Muddy creek, for 1921.

For the year 1822: Conrad Lyons, 100 acres, lying on Silver creek.

One do. John Adams, 137 acres, lying on the waters of Kain creek.

One do. David Bandy, 70 acres, lying on the wates of Muddy creek.

One do. James M'Cown, 100 acres, lying on Silver creek.

One do. Thomas M'Cown, 140 acres, lying on do.

One do. Thomas M'Kenzie, 100 acres, lying on Muddy Creek.

One do. William Twigs, 100 acres, lying on the waters of Muddy creek.

One do. Solomon Williams, 200 acres, lying on the waters of Muddy creek.

One do. James Branch, 100 acres, lying on the waters of Upper Creek.

One do. Daniel Keely, 200 acres, lying on the waters of Sinvall.

One do. Michael Funcher, 150 acres, lying on the waters of Canoe creek.

One do. Jesse Smith, 80 acres, lying on Canoe creek.

One do. Benjamin Wise, 80 acres, lying on the waters of Paddy's creek.

One do. William Davis, 200 acres, lying on the waters of John's river and Loose creek.

One do. Ann Reeder, 50 acres, lying on the waters of Loose creek.

One do. Jacob Johnson, 260 acres, lying on main Loose creek.

For 1921 and 1922: Reuben Stallions, 200 acres, lying on the waters of Loose creek.

One do. Elizabeth Winkle, 111 acres, lying on the waters of Loose creek.

One do. David Singerfelt, 100 acres, lying on the waters of the south fork of Catawba.

Alexander M'Combs, of New-York, 18,550 acres, lying on the eastern boundary of Burke county, not listed for 1822.

M. BRITTAIN, *Sheriff.*

March 21, 1824. 8it05

Shoe-Shop.....*removed.*

EBENEZER DICKSON, Shoemaker, wishes his friends, and every body else, to know that he has removed into a *new shop*, a few yards nearer to the court-house than his old stand, and almost immediately opposite the Bank, on Main street, Salisbury.

March 2, 1824. 93

NOTA BENA.

I have now on hand, and intend keeping, a supply of the very best of *LEATHER*; and as I shall make it a point to employ first rate workmen, my friends and the public may depend upon getting as good work executed in my shop, in the line of *Shoemaking*, as ever was done in the town of Salisbury, or in the State. I not only engage to make as elegant and durable boots and shoes as any body else, but I further covenant with all who may shed the sunshine of their patronage on my shop, to do their work as CHEAP, and, perhaps, a *little cheaper*, than any brother chips.

EBENEZER DICKSON.

NEW WHOLESALE
HARD-WARE STORE.

Charleston, S. C. No. 313, *King-Street.*

SMITH & ROBBINS have just received, and are now opening, 350 *PACKAGES*, consisting of a general and choice assortment of Birmingham and Sheffield Hardware; and have also, in Store,

Smith tools and Bellows, Steel
Genuine Whittemore cotton and wool Cards
Trace chains
Vices, Anvils, Lead
Patent and Carolina Hoes
American & English mill and cross-cut Saws
German and c. s. hand Saws
Hand and mill Saw files
Rasps, common and patent Curry-combs
German, English and American Scythes
Wire and Hair Sieves
Cut and wrought Nails
Hook, plate and raised Hinges
Swing and toilet Glasses, Brushes,

and every other article in their line; which they will sell on the most accommodating terms.

Prices, those of New-York and Philadelphia. Country Merchants are particularly invited to call. 5it01

March 1, 1824.

Forte Piano, for Sale.

A FIRST rate second-hand *Piano*, is offered for sale, very low. For terms, &c. apply to MICHAEL BROWN.

Salisbury, Feb. 16, 1824. 93

Journeymen Tailors.

I WANT to employ 2 or 3 journeymen Tailors, who are good workmen and steady men to whom good wages and steady employ will be given. WM. DICKSON.

Mansion Hotel,

SALISBURY, NORTH-CAROLINA, BY
EDWARD YARBROUGH:

WHO respectfully informs the public, and his friends, that he has taken the extensive and elegant establishment, situated at the north corner of the Court-House, (lately occupied by Mr. James Huie.) The convenience of this situation for business, is equal to any in the place. The House contains a number of private rooms, well calculated for the accommodation of Travellers and Boarders; the Stables are equal, if not superior, to any in the place, and attended to by obliging and attentive Hostlers; his table and bar, will be supplied with the best the market affords; and the regulations of his House, such as he hopes will give entire satisfaction to those who may think proper to call on him: and he assures them, that no pains shall be spared to render their stay comfortable and pleasing.

February 24, 1824. 95

New Assortment.

THE subscriber has very recently received from Philadelphia, an assortment of

Dry Goods, *Cutlery, and*
Hard-Ware, *Domestics;*

which, with the assortment he expects to receive in a short time, will enable him to sell at satisfactory prices. The public are respectfully invited to call, and examine for themselves.

EDWARD CRESS.

Salisbury, Aug. 16, 1823. 70

Coppersmithing.

The Coppersmithing, and Tin Plate business, heretofore transacted by D. Cress, sen. will in future be conducted by me, at the same place. Those who favor me with their custom, may depend on having their work done with neatness, durability and despatch. EDWD. CRESS.

House of Entertainment.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public in general, that he has opened a *House of Entertainment* in the Town of Concord, a few rods south-east of the court-house; where, with unremitted attention, and a desire to please, he hopes to merit a share of public patronage. Boarding can be had on reasonable terms, by the week or year.

JAMES H. CLARK.

N. B. He has also received, a large and elegant asssortment of new GOODS.

Concord, March 4, 1824. 96

Coach Making.

THE subscriber begs leave to return his grateful acknowledgments to his friends and the public, for the very liberal patronage he has received in his line of business; and informs them, that he has procured a number of workmen from Philadelphia and New-York, which enables him to finish work in a style rarely seen in the western part of the state. He also has a continual supply of materials, of the best quality and most fashionable patterns. He intends keeping constantly on hand, at reduced prices for cash only, Sulkies, Stick and Pannel Gigs, Chariotees, Coachees, Landaus, Phætons, Barouches, Landaulets, Caravans, and Mail Stages, of a superior construction. Repairs done at the shortest notice, and in the best manner. Orders from a distance thankfully received, and punctually attended to.

J. G. MORSE.

Charlotte, March 1, 1824. 96

State of North-Carolina,

BUNCOMBE COUNTY.

COUNTY Court, January term, 1824: Joab Alexander and Robert Erwin, executors of William Beattie, to the use of John M. Thomas, *vs.* William Brittain and Margaret Beattie, executor and executrix of Walter Beattie. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the personal estate of the testator in the hands of his executor and executrix, is insufficient to satisfy the judgment in this case: ordered, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian three weeks, giving notice to William Hall and Matilda his wife, David K. Beattie, Walter L. Beattie, and Jane Beattie, heirs at law of the said Walter Beattie, dec'd.; (who are not inhabitants of this State) to appear at a county court to be held for Buncombe county, at the court-house in Asheville, on the second Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, then and there to shew cause, if any they may have, why execution should not issue against the real estate of the said Walter Beattie, dec'd. to satisfy the judgment in this case.

Test, JOHN MILLER, c. b. c.

Price adv. $1 75. it'0

State of North-Carolina,

WILKES COUNTY.

SUPERIOR Court, in Equity. Waugh and Finley, *vs.* Charles P. Gordon, Zacharah H. Gordon, James H. Gordon, George W. Gordon, Thomas T. Nappier and Rebecca his wife, John Brown and Mary his wife, and Sarah Gordon; Original bill, and bill of injunction. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendants are the inhabitants of another state, ordered, therefore, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, requiring the said defendants to appear at the next Court of Equity, to be held for the county of Wilkes, at the court-house in Wilkesboro', on the second Monday in September next, and plead, answer or demur to said bill, or judgment pro confesso will be taken, and the same set for hearing ex parte. O. BARRETT, c. m. e.

Price adv. $2. it'03

State of North-Carolina,

BUNCOMBE COUNTY.

SUPERIOR Court of Law, fall term, 1823.....: Joab Alexander and Robert Erwin, executors of William Beattie, *vs.* William Brittain and Margaret Beattie, executor and executrix of Walter Beattie, dec'd. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that there is not personal estate to satisfy the judgment obtained in this case, and that William Hall and Matilda his wife, David K. Beattie, Walter L. Beattie, and Jane Beattie, heirs at law of the said Walter Beattie, reside without the limits of this State: it is ordered, that publication be made three weeks in the Western Carolinian, giving notice to the said heirs to appear at a Superior Court of Law to be held for Buncombe county, at the court-house, on the second Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, then and there to shew cause, if any they may have, why execution should not issue against the real estate of the said Walter Beattie, dec'd. to satisfy this judgment.

Test, ROBERT HENRY, *Clk.*

Price adv. $1 75. it'0

THE MUSE.

THE FUNERAL AT SEA.

No breeze was on the mirror wave—
The spangled pendant idly hung,
As in the burial of the brave,
Wide o'er the sea our requiem rung;
No scutcheon glittered on his breast—
No coffin cased his senseless clay—
No kindred heard his last request,
His prayer for one far, far away.

Slow roll'd the smoke of funeral gun
O'er ocean's tranquil blue—
An instant veil'd the blood-red sun,
As near the wave it drew;
Then mingled with the fleecy clouds
On which the bright beam darted,
It seem'd to form a golden shroud,
For the spirit of him departed.

I marked the circling ripples rise,
As in the sea the body fell—
They seemed to shake the evening skies
Reflected in the trembling swell—
Like them his being passed away—
He ruffled life's broad scene—
Then like them ceased, and few could say
That he or they had been.

BERTOLA.

FROM THE DEMOCRATIC PRESS.

Epigram on a Lady who painted.

Who says (to defamation prone)
Clarinda's bloom is not her own;
'Tis false; with reason, I deny it;
I saw myself Clarinda *buy it*. RUB.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GREGOR M'GREGOR,

It appears, plays the farce of Royalty in his little district of Poyais, in Terra Firma, with a degree of ostentation not exceeded by the displays of his Kingly Brethren of Spain or France. Dukes, Lords, Ladies, Knights of Bedchambers, of Garters, of Green Mantles, of Green Crosses, Heralds, Kings at Arms, &c. &c. &c., have been created by him among his hundred or two of liegemen, M'Gregor now styles himself the Sovereign Prince of Poyais. It is amusing to observe how he rises. He was at first Lieutenant Colonel—then General—then Cazique—then his Serene Highness the Cazique—then his Serene Highness the Prince—and now he is the Sovereign Prince of Poyais. It seems really astonishing, that, after M'Gregor's character has been so fully developed, his agents in Europe should yet be able to recruit colonists to increase the numbers of his misled followers; but such, nevertheless, is the fact, and we are informed that a vessel, with a number of passengers for Poyais, arrived at Honduras on the 20th of December. Among them was the Baron de San Lucas, otherwise Thomas Stenhouse, Under Secretary of State for the War and Marine; also the Rev. Mr. Rial, Curate of St. Ann's and St. Joseph. There was also the Count de Rio Negro, otherwise Admiral Wright, otherwise Captain Wright, Knight Commander of the most illustrious Order of the Green Cross. Unfortunately the Baron San Lucas was drowned in the Bay of Black River, in attempting to land with four others. He was a Herald and King at Arms—therefore, M'Gregor was to have been crowned. The Rev. Mr. Rial died on about the 27th instant. All the etiquette of nobility was observed on board the vessel, (the Albion,)—every person being addressed as "my Lord," "my Lady," &c., as their titles were. The vessel was loaded with provisions and munitions of war for the mock Government of the M'Gregor.—*N. Y. Patriot.*

MR. GALLATIN.

Mr. Crawford's friends have committed an egregious blunder in nominating Mr. *Gallatin*, as he is a "fugitive from the old world," and therefore cannot be agreeable to Mr. Crawford, who would have preferred Onafuskee of Wywyhee, or any other "native of our forest." Should Mr. Crawford be our next Chief Magistrate, which is highly probable, since it is discovered by a new invention in Algebra, that 64 are superior to 197, we may expect a stormy administration! Mr. Crawford is known to be relentless in his antipathies, (Indian like,) and he will not forget whence Mr. Gallatin came: the Senate will have to support *its head*, and thus tumult and faction will be the consequence. For these grave and judicious considerations, we advise Mr. Van Buren to call his 64 men together again, and revoke that nomination, and substitute some one more agreeable to the Secretary of the Treasury, such as Split-Log or Walk in the Water. *New-York Pat.*

The *American Colonization Society* have determined to call the settlement on the African coast Liberia, and the town Monrovia. They are about to petition Congress for assistance, and are also about to organize auxiliary Societies in the chief cities of the Union.

UNITED STATES BANK.

A general statement of the Bank of the U. States, was laid before Congress on the 10th of January last, presenting a view of the actual condition of the Bank, up to that date. By this statement, it appears that the capital stock of the Bank is $34,995,569, and the amount of notes in circulation $11,862,072. The amount of deposits by the Treasurer of the United States, public officers and individuals, is $13,701,937, and the contingent fund is $3,823,533. The funded debt of the United States, is $10,874,014, and the bills discounted on personal, bank and funded securities, amount to $31,108,253. The amount of cash in bank notes on hand, is $7,850,221, and the specie on hand, is $5,813,694.

A good sign—A lawyer of Fincastle, Virginia, has had inserted in a paper of that place the following advertisement—and we cannot but wish that a hundred and fifty lawyers of New-York had occasion to give similar notice to their fellow citizens:

"A CARD.—To an enlightened public, I hereby give notice, that I have this day abandoned the practice of law in this county. For the last six months I have brought *one* action of assault and battery, and received the sum of fifteen shillings, for business that I had done twelve months ago. Query—Can one support himself by such patronage? B. L. S.

January 15th, 1824."

From a gentleman in the United States, to his correspondent in England.

Dear Sir: You ask my opinion as to certain newspapers, and men, and things: You shall have my answer in part.

Niles' Register is at the head of our newspapers. The *Boston Galaxy* and the *New-York Stateman*, both of them edited by able men, will give you "the form and pressure of the times." The National Intelligencer was once full of round, solid timber; it is now all *split stuff.*

The American Journal of Science and Arts, by Benjamin Silliman, is the best work of our country. My pursuits are not scientific, and half of that work is to me unintelligible; yet from the remainder I collect far more than the worth of my subscription, which has been from the first number.

A young physician in the neighborhood of Montreal, was recently detected in robbing the grave. When discovered, he had in his possession *eight* bodies which had recently been interred. The inhabitants permitted him to depart, after he had replaced the bodies in their tranquil mansions.

A grand jury of South-Carolina, some time since, presented the President of a certain college as unpopular; and a grand jury of Tennessee, presented Gen. Jackson as a suitable person for President of the United States. And a petit jury in Louisiana, sentenced a man to pay a fine of one-thousand dollars for killing one of his slaves. In vain was it that the Judge informed them that their business was to determine whether the prisoner was guilty, and that the law fixed the punishment: they insisted upon including a sentence in their verdict. These are queer things in the history of juries; and to finish the chapter, we may mention the conduct of a jury of one of the Cinque Ports, as recorded in an English paper. The case was that of an old woman, accused of stealing a pair of boots, and the jury, moved probably by the infirmities and miserable appearance of the prisoner, returned the following verdict: We find her "*Not Guilty*, and hope she will never do so any more." This, truly, was tempering justice with mercy.

Philadelphia Gaz.

At Goffstown, (N. H.) found dead in the road, Mr. Benjamin Stevens, aged 68: a man in easy circumstances, and kind to the poor—he never gave or received a note of hand, never paid or received a cent of interest. His body was not cold when found, and he is supposed to have died in an apopletic fit, while carrying a quarter of meat to his minister.

Tennessee.—Before the Legislature of this State had adjourned, a resolution was adopted, recommending to the members of the General Assembly to appear in clothes of Domestic Manufacture; also recommending to the good people of the State to manufacture their own clothing materials.

St. Domingo.—A recent traveller in St. Domingo computes the population of that island at 500,000 negroes, and 20,000 mulattoes, exclusive of those formerly governed by Spain. The mulattoes, from their superior knowledge and activity, form a sort of aristocracy, and fill most of the civil offices. They are hated by the negroes, but are too useful to be left unemployed. They are the principal inhabitants of the towns. Their manners are modelled on those of the French.—The women transact most of the business, and the name of the husband is frequently omitted in accounts.

SINGULAR MARRIAGES.

A novel circumstance in the annals of matrimony, occurred a short time ago at Rugeley, in Staffordshire. It was the union of two couple, whose previous relative connexion was such, as to produce consequences, in the sequel, of almost extraordinary and ludicrous description. An old man, of the name of Martin, of Longdon, aged 76, appeared at the altar with a young girl of 17, as his intended bride; while her sister, two years older, was led thither by the grandson of Martin, aged 19. The curious results of these alliances are as follow: The old man recognizes a brother in his grandson, and a sister in his wife; his spouse must submit, howmuchsoever against her inclination, to the venerable epithet of grandmother from her elder sister; and the young man may address the damsel of 17, as his grandmother or sister, at pleasure; while his wife may claim as her just right, by reason of more mature age, the submission of her sister, or to be called upon to exercise all the respectful docility of a grand-daughter towards her. [*Bell's Weekly Messenger.*

FROM THE WASHINGTON REPUBLICAN.

O! tempora, O! mores.

I was surprised this morning on perusing the editorial remarks in the "National Intelligencer," that Messrs. Gales and Seaton should have coupled the names of HAMILTON and DALLAS, in the same paragraph with that of *Gallatin*. The transcendent talents and patriotism of the two first named gentlemen, placed them in the first rank among our countrymen, as statesmen and civilians, and it may with justice be affirmed of both, *vivet post funera virtus;* and the very insurrection that Gallatin was instrumental in fomenting, found Hamilton and Dallas at Washington's side in discharging important civil and military offices, in quelling the same—a rather singular coincidence respecting these men and rather against the "childhood lesson of Mr. Gales." Hamilton was the man, aided by that indefatigable and excellent officer, Mr. Joseph Nourse, Register of the Treasury, who perfected the whole machinery of the Treasury Department, and reduced chaos to system. Gallatin succeeded other great men after Hamilton, in the management of the concerns of that Department; and after all Mr. Jefferson's economical administration of the government for eight years, abandoned the office empty, and unable to devise the means to sustain the credit of the nation. Dallas, yes, it was his gigantic mind, independent spirit, and fearlessness of responsibility, which soon devised the means of resuscitating the same, and infused new life and vigor into its operations. Hamilton and Dallas secured and retained the confidence of Washington, until his death—although opposed to the politics of Washington and Hamilton, Dallas combatted manfully with the legitimate weapons of Republicanism, *arguments and election.*

Whilst Gallatin was endeavoring to "stop de veels of de govement," and insidiously striving to destroy, and weaken its operations, Hamilton was straining every nerve to give it efficiency and durability.

Dallas, the able expounder of the laws and the constitution, and at all times the supporter of the same, witness his able and masterly "Exposition of the causes and consequences of the late war," which production alone was sufficient to immortalize any man.

PENNSYLVANIA.

A meeting has lately been held in the village of Rochester N. Y. and a committee appointed to draft a petition to the Legislature, for the passage of a law to erect a Stepping Mill in the county of Monroe. It is stated that Rochester is constantly infested with a corps of from one hundred and fifty to two hundred, idle, profligate fellows, who have no visible means of support but gambling and villainy.—*Moscow Journal.*

Beau Mordecai [editor of the *caucus* "Advocate"] wishes to know the bearings of the good ship the JACKSON. By our last observation, she had got to windward of *The Caucus*, who was lying on a lee shore, just going to pieces, while the JACKSON was pursuing her course with a fair wind, and the port of *The Presidency* right ahead.—*Franklin Gaz.*

General *Henry D'Evereux*, one of the most distinguished and successful champions of South American independence, arrived here yesterday in the steam boat Norfolk, from Baltimore.

Norfolk Beacon.

Laws of North-Carolina.

An act concerning the University of N. Carolina.

Whereas assemblages of people at or near the University of this State, for immoral or political purposes, are prejudicial to the good order of the students of that institution:

Be it therefore enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North-Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That it shall not be lawful for any person or persons to make, or be concerned in making and running any horse-race or cock-fight, at the seat of the University, or within five miles thereof: and if any person or persons shall make any horse-race or cock-fight, or be in any manner concerned in making or running such horse-race or in fighting cocks at the seat of said University, or within five miles thereof, he or they so offending, shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay the sum of one hundred dollars; to be recovered before any jurisdiction having cognizance of the same, one half to the use of the informer, and the other half to the benefit of the Trustees of the said University.

II. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall, in future, be no election for a member of Congress or member of the General Assembly held at the seat of the University of this State; any law, order, or appointment to the contrary notwithstanding.

An Act directing a geological and mineralogical survey to be made of the State of North-Carolina.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North-Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That it is hereby made the duty of the Board of Agriculture of North-Carolina to employ some person of competent skill and science, to commence and carry on a geological and mineralogical survey of the various regions of this State; and that the person or persons so employed shall, at stated periods, furnish to the Board true and correct accounts of the results of said surveys and investigations, which shall annually be published by the Board aforesaid, for the benefit of the public, as provided by the sixth section of the act of the last General Assembly, entitled, "An act to promote Agriculture and family Domestic Manufactures within this State."

II. *And be it further enacted*, That for the purpose of carrying the intention of the foregoing section into effect, a sum not exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars, be, and the same is hereby annually appropriated for four successive years, out of the unexpended balance of the agricultural fund, as created and set apart by the above recited act; and that the Treasurer of the State is hereby directed to pay the same to the order of the Board of Agriculture of North-Carolina.

An Act directing in what manner the Laws of our sister States shall be received in evidence in this State.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North-Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That in all suits which are now pending, or hereafter may be pending, in any Court of Law or Equity in this State, wherein it may be necessary, for the decision of the case, to produce in evidence the law of any of our sister States, it shall and may be lawful for either party to produce in Court a copy of the law of such State, drawn off by the Secretary of our State, from the copies of the laws of our sister States deposited in his office, certified under his hand and seal, with the seal of the State of North-Carolina attached; and such copy thus attested, shall be held and deemed sufficient evidence of the existence of such law.

II. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of State shall be entitled to receive for such attested copy, the sum of twenty cents for every copy sheet, from the Treasurer of this State, for all copies thus furnished for the use of the Attorney-General or Solicitors of this State, in any suit to which the State may be a party, and the like sum from individuals who may require such copies for their own use.

III. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of State to furnish such copies when required.

Mordecai Manassah Noah, the Jew, who edits the New-York caucus papaper, in his anxiety to be thought an American, declares he can almost *remember* being born in this country!

NAPOLEON,

THE celebrated race horse, by old Sir Archy, will stand a part of his time in Salisbury, this season.

Feb. 23, 1824. 3t98

THE WELL KNOWN JACK, *DOLPHIN,*

LATELY owned in South Carolina, will stand at our stable, one mile and a half from Concord, North Carolina, every day in the week, Sunday excepted, thro'. out the season; the season to commence the 1st of March, and end the 20th of July.

Dolphin will be let to mares at 10 dollars the season (but may be discharged with 8, if paid within the season,) 5 dollars the single leap, (to be paid down,) and 15 dollars to insure, the insurance money to be paid when the mare is discovered to be with foal, or is parted with by the person putting her. Particular care will be taken of mares left, in preventing accidents, &c.

ASA THOMPSON,
GEORGE URY.

Concord, Jan. 23, 1824. 13t03

THE WELL KNOWN JACK, *PALLIFOX,*

LATE the property of Judge Murphey, will stand the ensuing season (commencing on the 10th of March, and ending on the 15th of August) at my stable on Sugar Creek, seven miles south-west from Charlotte; and will be let to mares at three dollars the single leap, cash at the time of service; five dollars the season, payable 15th October next; and 10 dollars to insure a mare with foal, which will be considered due whenever it is ascertained that the mare is with foal, or the property changed.

To those acquainted with Pallifox, and have raised mules from him, it would be useless to add any thing more; suffice to state, he is a sure foal-getter, and his mules are large and likely. Great care will be taken, but will not be liable for accidents or escapes.

JAMES DINKINS.

February 25, 1824 8it'03

State of North-Carolina,

STOKES COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December term, A. D. 1823: Lawrence Hauser and John Stults, administrators of Matthew Snipes, *vs.* the heirs at law of Matthew Snipes, dec'd. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that William Moon and Elizabeth his wife, heirs at law of the said Matthew Snipes, dec'd. are inhabitants of another State, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, successively, that the said William Moon and Elizabeth his wife, appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Stokes on the second Monday in March next, and either plead, answer or demur to said petition, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte, against them.

it98 MATT. R. MOORE, c. c.

Germanton, Jan. 14, 1824. Price adv. $2

State of North-Carolina,

CABARRUS COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1824: David Bradshaw *vs.* John S. M'Curdy; original attachment, levied on lands. It appearing to the court that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made three months in the Western Carolinian, giving notice to said defendant to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for said county, at the court-house in Concord, on the third Monday of April next, to replevy, plead, or demur, otherwise judgment final will be entered up against him, and execution awarded accordingly. Test: M. HUNT, c. c. c.

Price advt. $4. i'04

State of North-Carolina,

LINCOLN COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1824. Hoyle, Son, & Coxe, *vs.* Samuel A. M'Kenzie. Original attachment, levied in the hands of Hugh Ewing and William Campbell, and on lands. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Samuel A. M'Kenzie, the defendant, is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered by Court, that he appear at the County Court of Pleas and Quarter sessions to be held for Lincoln county, at the court-house in Lincolnton, on the fourth Monday after the fourth in March next, replevy and plead to issue, or judgment by default will be entered against him: Ordered, that publication hereof be made three weeks successively in the Western Carolinian. Witness,

VARDRY M'BEE, c. c.

Price adv. $1 25. i98.

State of North-Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

COURT of Equity.....Samuel Roach, *vs.* Hugh McDowell, James Moore, Andrew Heron, and others. In this case, it is ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Western Carolinian that unless James Moore and Andrew Heron, two of the defendants in this case, appear at the next Court of Law and Equity to be held for the county of Mecklenburg on the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, and answer or the bill will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte, as to them. it'1

Price adv. $2. D. R. DUNLAP, c. m. e.

State of North-Carolina,

RUTHERFORD COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Session, 1824.....Aaron Camp *vs.* Francis Coxe; original attachment, levied on lands. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered by the court, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, that the defendant appear before the Justices of our next County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be holden for the county of Rutherford, at the court-house in Rutherfordton, on the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday of March next, then and there to plead to issue, or demur, or judgment final will be entered up against him, and the matter thereo decreed accordingly.

Witness, ISAAC CRATON, c. c.

Price adv. $2. i98

NOTICE.—I forewarn all persons from trading with my apprentice, Lex Bass; those who do so, may expect that the law will be enforced against them. H. ALLEMONG.

March 7, 1824. 3it98